

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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Charlotte, (N. C.) November 4, 1836.

NO. 318.

J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

NO DOLLAR, if paid in advance.
Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within
months.
Dollars, if not paid until the end of the
month.
Failure to notify the Editor of a wish to dis-
continue, at the end of the year, will be considered
an engagement.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Major R. M. Cochran is appointed as
agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive
and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| EMBER, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat. | MOON'S PHASES. |
|--|---------------------|
| Friday, 6 46.5 14 | For November, 1836. |
| Saturday, 6 47.5 13 | 1 3 16 a.m. |
| Sunday, 6 48.5 12 | Last 1 3 16 a.m. |
| Monday, 6 49.5 11 | New 8 9 12 even. |
| Tuesday, 6 50.5 10 | First 15 1 9 a.m. |
| Wednesday, 6 51.5 9 | Full 23 13 13 morn. |
| Thursday, 6 52.5 8 | |

The Markets.

| FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 27. | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Wheat, 50 a 60 | Iron, 51 a 6 |
| Barley, 40 a 45 | Wool, 45 a 50 |
| Apples, 16 a 17 | Nails, cut, 71 a 8 |
| Peas, 16 a 17 | Sugar, brown, 101 a 121 |
| Beans, 10 a 12 | Lard, 18 a 20 |
| Flour, 121 a 14 | Lump, 15 a 16 |
| Onions, 17 a 17 1/2 | Salt, 60 a 90 |
| Butter, 30 a 35 | Tobacco, leaf, 9 a 10 |
| Wheat, 81 a 8 | Wheat, 130 a 140 |
| Barley, 45 a 50 | Whiskey, 371 a 40 |
| Onions, 17 a 17 1/2 | Wool, 50 a 55 |

| CHESAPEAKE—OCTOBER 24. | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Wheat, 41 a 15 1/2 | Iron, 51 a 6 |
| Barley, 18 a 20 | Wool, 45 a 50 |
| Apples, 16 a 17 | Nails, cut, 71 a 8 |
| Peas, 16 a 17 | Sugar, brown, 101 a 121 |
| Beans, 10 a 12 | Lard, 18 a 20 |
| Flour, 121 a 14 | Lump, 15 a 16 |
| Onions, 17 a 17 1/2 | Salt, 60 a 90 |
| Butter, 30 a 35 | Tobacco, leaf, 9 a 10 |
| Wheat, 81 a 8 | Wheat, 130 a 140 |
| Barley, 45 a 50 | Whiskey, 371 a 40 |
| Onions, 17 a 17 1/2 | Wool, 50 a 55 |

| COLUMBIA—OCTOBER 22. | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Wheat, 121 a 14 | Molasses, Cuba, 45 a 50 |
| Barley, 15 a 16 | do Orleans, 40 a 45 |
| Apples, 16 a 17 | Salt, in sacks, 3 a 4 |
| Peas, 16 a 17 | do in bulk, 75 |
| Beans, 10 a 12 | Sugar, leaf, 18 a 20 |
| Flour, 121 a 14 | do brown, 12 a 14 |
| Onions, 17 a 17 1/2 | do Orleans, 13 a 15 |
| Butter, 30 a 35 | do St. Croix, 13 a 15 |
| Wheat, 81 a 8 | do Havana, 16 a 18 |
| Barley, 45 a 50 | Fallow, 10 a 12 |
| Onions, 17 a 17 1/2 | Whiskey, 45 a 50 |

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of
Charlotte and its vicinity, that they are now
receiving their Fall supply of

GOODS,

only purchased in the Cities of New York and
Philadelphia, which consist in part of the follow-
ing articles:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Claret,
Drab, Steel-mix'd, Green, and In-
visible Green
Cloths,
Superfine Flannel, Corded, and
Striped (latest style.)
Lain Black, Cinnamon, and Silver Drab do
Superfine Flannel and Plain SATINETS, all colors,
and from 75 cents to \$2.50 per yard.
Merino, Silk, Valenciennes, and Vestings,
Merino (new style.)
Superfine Black Velvet do
Lace and Superfine 6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes,
Tweed do
Merino Gros de Nap., a new article for Ladies
Dresses,
Black Frocks, Italian, Grade Swiss,
Sinhewes, and Saracen
Colored Silks, a good assortment,
a good assortment of figured Silks,
a splendid assortment of Ladies Dress
Hats, Black Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
colored do
Black and Colored Prussian SHAWLS, from 25
cents to \$1.25,
Red, White, and Green FLANNEL,
Lain do a good article for Drawers,
Flannel and Plain Linsey Bed Ticking,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
A general assortment of Brown Domestic, from
10 to 30 cents,
A splendid assortment of English, French, and
American Prints, from 10 to 40 cents,
Plain Straw, Tuscan, imitation Tuscan, and Beaver
Hats, for Ladies,
A general assortment of Stocks, Linen Collars,
Caps, &c.
Lamb's Wool Hose and half Hose,
Trotter do do do
A general assortment of

GROCERIES.

Hats, Shoes, Boots, Saddles, Bridles,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery, Glass, Queensware,
Blankets, Umbrellas & Bagging,
Together with other articles not enumerated.
The subscribers return their sincere thanks to
their friends and customers, for the liberal con-
sideration they have received heretofore, and they
assure them that they will sell Goods as low, as
other for Cash or on Time, to punctual dealers, as
they can be purchased in this section of country.
Purchasers would do well to call and examine
their stock before purchasing elsewhere. All they
ask, is to call, hear prices, and judge for your-
selves.
A. & W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Oct. 10, 1836.

Rail-Road Convention.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNAL IM-
PROVEMENT CONVENTION, HELD AT
SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER, 1836.

At a meeting of the Delegates to the In-
ternal Improvement Convention held at the
town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 10th
October 1836,

Upon motion of Burton Craige, Esq., of
Rowan, the Convention was organized by
the appointment of Bartlett Shipp, Esq., of
Lincoln county, President of the Conven-
tion and Jas. R. Dodge, Esq., of Wilkes,
and Warren Winslow, Esq., of Cumber-
land, Secretaries.

Delegates from the following counties
appeared, presented their credentials and
took their seats.

ANSON.—Alexander W. Brandon, John
Grady, Charles G. Nelson, Alexander Little.
ASHE.—Col. Morgan Bryant, Col. James
Maxwell, Roderick Murchison.

BRUNSWICK.—Dr. Frederick J. Hill.
BURKE.—Ed. Jones Erwin, William
Murphy.

CUMBERLAND.—Charles P. Mallet, War-
ren Winslow, John W. Huske, Samuel W.
Tillinghast, Rev. Simeon Colton, Robert
C. Belden, E. L. Winslow.

CHATHAM.—Hon. Abraham Rencher,
Robert J. Smith, H. McClennahan.

CAROLINA.—David Long, William F.
Phifer, Geo. Kipps, J. F. Phifer.

DAVIDSON.—Henry R. Dusenbery, Col.
Samuel Hargrave, Dr. Payne, Dr. Bell,
James Smith, James Fitzgerald, Dr. Wm.
R. Holt, Col. Humphreys, John March,
Wm. Bodenhammer, J. P. Mabry, William
Adderton, George Riley, James Ellis, John
A. Hogan, Casper Smith.

IREDELL.—Maj. Rufus Reed, James
Campbell, Joseph W. Bogle, William F.
Cowan, Samuel Kitz, Samuel R. Bell,
William Harbin, Joseph P. Caldwell, T. S.
Allison, Jas. Byers, David Waddell, An-
drew Caldwell, Jos. Chambers.

LINCOLN.—Robert H. Burton, Bartlett
Shipp, David Reinhardt, Perigrine G.
Roberts, Alfred M. Burton.

MECKLENBURG.—Thomas J. Grier, An-
drew Grier, William A. Harris, John B.
Harris, James M. Osborn, Wm. W. Long,
Zenas A. Grier, Alex. Grier.

MONTGOMERY.—P. W. Simmons, Fran-
cis Locke, E. Jordan, Edward Burgett,
James Lilley, P. R. Lilley, Parham Kirk,
George Crowell.

NEW HANOVER.—William C. Lord.
ORANGE.—Frederick Nash, T. D. Ben-
cuban, P. C. Cameron.

ROWAN.—Abel Graham, Dr. Ashbel
Smith, A. Henderson, H. C. Jones, Archibald
G. Carter, Lucio Mitchell, Robert
Macnamara, James E. Kerr, Joseph W.
Hampton, John Murphy, Nathan Chaffin,
Burton Craige, William Chambers, Robert
N. Fleming, Noah Partee, Elkanah D.
Austin, Jas. C. McConaughy, Abel Cowan,
Michael Brown, David F. Caldwell,
Thomas Craige, William Stokes, Christian
Brinkle, Richmond Pearson, Casswell Har-
bin, Spencer Taylor, William B. Wilson,
Thomas G. Polk.

RUTHERFORD.—John McDowell, John
G. Bynum, William E. Mills, Alex. Smith.

SEBASTIAN.—Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boy-
den, George W. Brown, William J. Parkes,
Jacob Durbet, Levi Chappell, James Cal-
loway, Frederick Long, Alfred W. Martin,
John Holcomb.

WAKE.—William Boylan, Alfred Jones,
George W. Mordecai.

WILKES.—William P. Waugh, Wm. C.
Emmet, Joseph W. Hackett, Thomas S.
Bouchelle, James R. Dodge, William Pe-
den, John Bryan, James K. Norton.

Upon motion of Gen. Polk, of Rowan, it
was unanimously resolved, that Maj. W. J.
McNeil, and Maj. John N. Maccomb, be
invited to take seats in this Convention, and
participate in its deliberations, and that a
committee of two be appointed by the Pre-
sident to inform them thereof.

Gen. Thomas G. Polk, and David F.
Caldwell, Esq., were appointed said com-
mittee.

Upon motion of H. C. Jones, Esq., of
Rowan, a committee of five Delegates was
appointed to draw up rules and regulations
for this convention and report to-morrow
morning. Messrs. H. C. Jones, Samuel
King, Abraham Rencher, Jon. A. Hogan,
and John W. Huske, were appointed said
committee.

Mr. Craige, of Rowan, submitted the fol-
lowing resolution. Resolved, that a stand-
ing committee consisting of one member
from each county represented in this con-
vention, be appointed by the President, to
whom all specific propositions relative to
the location of a Rail Road or Rail-Roads
shall be referred.

Said motion lies upon the table.

Upon motion of David F. Caldwell, Esq.,
the Convention adjourned until to-morrow
10 o'clock.

Tuesday Oct. 11.

The Convention met pursuant to adjourn-
ment, when the President taking the Chair,
James Campbell, of Iredell, presented the
following resolution, which was unanim-
ously adopted.

Resolved, That at the meeting of the

Convention each morning, the President
invite some minister of the gospel to open
the meeting with prayer.

Prayer by the Rev. Samuel Colton, a
member of this body.

The Convention being called to order,
Hamilton C. Jones, from the committee on
rules and regulations, made the following
report which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the rules adopted by the
Senate of the General Assembly of North
Carolina at its last session, for the govern-
ment of that body, be adopted for the govern-
ment of this convention, so far as the same
are applicable to the nature of our delib-
erations and are not in conflict with the
following particular rules.

1. All questions concerning Internal Im-
provements, that may come before this
Convention, shall be determined by a ma-
jority of the votes of counties, each county
casting one vote when demanded by any
member.

2. All other questions shall be decided
by a majority of individual votes.

3. The Delegation of each county rep-
resented in this Convention, shall appoint
a Teller, and whenever the question is ta-
ken by counties, one of the Secretaries
shall call the name of the county and the
Teller of that county shall rise in his place
and declare the vote of the same.

4. The space within the range of pillars
running across the building shall be ap-
propriated to the exclusive use of this Con-
vention, and of such persons as may be ad-
mitted on motion.

5. The President shall appoint some per-
son to act as Sergeant at arms, who shall
attend on this body during its session and
shall do either in person, or by Deputy, all
such services as are usually done by door
keepers and messengers.

The Resolution of Mr. Craige, of Rowan,
for a standing committee was taken up and
adopted, and the following Delegates named
on said committee.

Rowan.—B. Craige, Mecklenburg.—J. M. Osborn,
Ashe.—A. Little, Montgomery.—P. R. Lilly,
Ashe.—R. Marchison, N. Hanes.—W. C. Lord,
Brunswick.—F. J. Hill, Orange.—Fred. Nash,
Burke.—E. J. Erwin, Rutherford.—J. J. Bynum,
Chatham.—A. Rencher, Surry.—Josiah Cowles,
Caldwell.—W. F. Phifer, Wake.—Alfred Jones,
Davidson.—W. R. Holt, Wilkes.—Wm. P. Waugh,
Lincoln.—R. H. Burton, Iredell.—J. P. Caldwell,
Cumberland.—E. L. Winslow.

H. C. Jones of Rowan, laid upon the ta-
ble a report by a committee of a public
meeting of the citizens of Rowan county,
upon Internal Improvement, and upon mo-
tion of E. L. Winslow of Cumberland, it
was taken up, read, and referred to the
Standing committee on Rail-Roads.

The following resolutions were offered,
read, and referred to the same committee.

By James Campbell, of Iredell. That
a committee of persons be appointed by the
Chairman of this meeting to draft a memo-
rial to the General Assembly, praying,
that able Engineers be procured at the ex-
pense of the State to examine and report on
the practical utility and probable cost of,

1. A Rail-Road from Fayetteville to
Salisbury.

2. A Rail-Road from Raleigh to Salis-
bury.

3. A Rail-Road from Milton via Salis-
bury, to Morganton, or Rutherford.

4. A Rail-Road from Wilkesborough
via Greensborough and Salem to Wilkes-
borough.

By Dr. Thomas S. Bouchelle, of Wilkes.
That the committee be further instructed
to enquire into, and report on the practi-
cability of the route for a Rail-Road from
the head of the Narrows to Wilkesborough,
and also the propriety of an immediate sur-
vey of that route, and also that they take
into consideration and report upon the prob-
able amount of production and the kind that
may be expected from the mountains in
that quarter.

Also that that they take into considera-
tion the practicability of opening the River
Yadkin, from the Narrows to Wilkesbo-
rough, and the relative cost and advantage
of a Rail-Road or water communication
from said points.

By E. L. Winslow, of Cumberland.—
That the committee enquire into the best
mode of securing the co-operation of the
State in works of Internal Improvement,
and particularly, whether it would be the
better course to urge the Assembly to
pledge the State for the subscription of
2-5th of the stock in works of Internal Im-
provement within this State, after individ-
uals shall have paid or secured to be paid
the other 3-5ths.

By Alfred Burton, of Lincoln. That
the committee enquire into the propriety
of connecting the Charleston and Cincin-
nati Rail-Road with Fayetteville by Rail-
Road, so as to intersect the Yadkin.

By H. C. Jones, of Rowan. That they
enquire into the propriety of connecting the
town of Fayetteville by means of a Rail-
Road with some point above the Narrows
of the Yadkin, also the propriety of con-
necting the last mentioned point with some
point on the Catawba.

By F. J. Hill, of Brunswick. That
they enquire into the expediency of con-
necting the Western part of the State, with

the Wilmington and Raleigh Road at the
most eligible point which may present it-
self, on the same.

By Mr. Mordecai, of Wake. That in the
opinion of this convention, the Legislature
ought to adopt a liberal and judicious sys-
tem of Internal Improvement, having re-
gard to the interest of the whole State,
without consulting that of any particular
section at the expense of others.

That for this purpose it be recommended
to the Legislature to appropriate the whole,
or the greater part of the Surplus Revenue,
which may be allotted to this State, in works
of Internal Improvement, to be disbursed
under the superintendence and direction of
the board of public works, or in such other
manner as the Legislature may deem
advisable.

That the Legislature be recommended
to pass some General law, declaring, that
whenever 3-5ths of the capital stock of any
company, incorporated by the Legislature,
for the construction of a Rail Road shall be
subscribed, and the payment thereof secured
by individuals, the board of public works
or the person or persons, entrusted with the
disbursement of said Fund, shall subscribe
for the remaining two-fifths for, and in be-
half, of the State.

That as this Convention is not in posses-
sion of sufficient information to enable them
to act advisedly, it is inexpedient for them,
at this time, to recommend to the Legisla-
ture the patronage or adoption of any defi-
nite and particular scheme, in preference
to others.

These resolutions were referred to the
committee.

By Dr. Smith of Rowan. That a com-
mittee of ten be appointed by the President
of this Convention, whose duty it shall be
to memorialize the Legislature upon the
necessity of adopting some general prin-
ciple, for the appropriation of our portion
of the Surplus Revenue; to be received from
the General Government—and that it is
the opinion of this Convention, that the
2-5th principle be adopted;—that is, that
whenever any Rail-Road or Navigation
Company shall have subscribed three-fifths
of its stock, the State will subscribe the re-
maining 2-5ths to be paid in the same ratio,
as is paid by individual subscribers.

Referred to the same committee.

By Mr. Bynum of Rutherford. That
the standing committee enquire and report
upon the expediency of connecting by a
Rail Road the Charleston and Cincinnati
Rail Road, with some commercial mart
within the limits of North Carolina.

By Mr. Rencher, of Chatham. That
the Standing Committee enquire into the
expediency of constructing a Rail Road
from some one point above the Narrows,
on the Yadkin River, to the nearest point
on Deep River, so as to connect by means
of a Rail Road the navigation of the Yad-
kin River above the Narrows, with the
navigable waters of the Cape Fear and
Deep Rivers.

By Mr. Osborn, of Mecklenburg. That
said Committee enquire and report in what
manner and degree the State of North Car-
olina is interested in the Charleston, Lou-
isville and Cincinnati Rail Road, and on
which of the several routes proposed for the
location of said road within the limits of
North Carolina her interest requires that
she should insist.

By Mr. E. L. Winslow, of Cumberland.
That the Committee enquire into the ex-
pediency of connecting the Western part of
North Carolina with the Cape Fear River
at the Town of Fayetteville, and recom-
mend the most judicious plan, in their judg-
ment, of immediately commencing this im-
portant work by means of a Rail Road.

By Mr. McClennahan, of Chatham.—
That the Committee consider Haywood the
point of the Cape Fear River, from which
the central Rail-Road should commence.

By Mr. Murchison, of Ashe. That the
Committee enquire into the practicability
and utility of constructing a Rail Road from
Fayetteville to Wilkesborough, and that
the charter incorporating the Cape Fear,
Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company,
passed by the Legislature of North Car-
olina in 1833, be referred to said committee.

The proceedings of different Meetings
and Conventions, were offered by Samuel
King, of Iredell, and Warren Winslow,
of Cumberland, and referred to the Standing
Committee.

A survey heretofore made by Mr. Rawle,
was presented by E. L. Winslow of Cum-
berland, and referred to the same Com-
mittee.

On motion of Mr. Huske, of Cumberland,
the Convention adjourned until to-morrow
10 o'clock.

Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1836.

The Convention met pursuant to adjourn-
ment, and was opened by prayer by the
Rev. Mr. Colton, of Cumberland.

Mr. Craige, from the Standing Com-
mittee, made the following Report:

The Committee to whom was referred
the various Resolutions yesterday submit-
ted to the Convention, have had the same
under consideration; and Report,

That they have given the various propositions
submitted to them, as patient an investigation as

the time allotted to them would allow; before, how-
ever, they took into consideration the various
specifying plans for the location of a Rail Road, which
were referred to them, they thought it right and
proper to report to this Convention some general
rule, by which they thought the Legislature should
be governed in making appropriations for works
of Internal Improvement. They were well aware
of the want of means on the part of the State, as
well as a want of disposition on the part of the
members of the Legislature, to furnish the various
conflicting interests in the State, with a channel,
through which our citizens might send their sur-
plus productions to market. But while they were
deeply impressed with this opinion, they were fully
convinced that individual enterprise, if properly
encouraged and assisted by the State, could do
much to effect the great object which all our peo-
ple have in view. In order, however, to guard
against an impolitic expenditure of the public funds,
and to prevent a scramble which would otherwise
necessarily take place, without the adoption of
some general principle, they have reported a resolu-
tion recommending to the Legislature, that when-
ever the stockholders of any Internal Improve-
ment company shall have paid three-fifths of its
stock, that the State should take the remaining
two-fifths. Your committee believed this to be the
most safe, equitable and just scheme that the Le-
gislation could adopt: for they could not for a mo-
ment entertain the opinion that any scheme could
fail, or could be visionary, for which individual
subscriptions to the amount of three-fifths could
be obtained; nor could they for a moment believe,
that any company, which could not command a
subscription for three-fifths of its stock, could
complain if the Legislature refused it their aid.

The next enquiry to which the attention of your
committee was directed, was, whether they should
recommend the adoption of a specific route for a
Rail Road or not. Upon this question, your com-
mittee are happy in being able to state there was
great unanimity. They all felt that a time for ac-
tion had arrived; they all felt that generalizing
would no longer satisfy the people they represented;
they believed that a spirit was alive in this
State upon this question, which, if properly di-
rected, would lead to the most important practical
results, but which if permitted to slumber, we might
not be able to arouse again for years.

But while we all felt the great necessity of re-
commending some specific project upon which we
might all unite, and which would afford an out-
let for the vast surplus productions of the Lands
watered by the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers and
their tributaries, we could not so easily decide up-
on the best and most practicable route. There
were various propositions before us, and each had
its friends: Some were for a Road from Raleigh
to the mountains, some were for making Haywood
the starting point, while others were of opinion,
that Fayetteville was the best point at which to
commence; and there were as many opinions as
to its termination as there were to its commence-
ment. It seemed, therefore, at one time as if we
would adjourn without recommending any speci-
fic plan; but at length, in a spirit of patriotism
and compromise, the plan we here propose in the
third resolution accompanying this report, was ad-
opted. This plan, your committee confidently
hope will accommodate nearly every interest rep-
resented in this convention, and they most ear-
nestly hope it will meet with the approbation of
your body. By a reference to the resolution al-
luded to, it will be seen that your committee were
of opinion, that the road should commence at
Fayetteville and run west to the Yadkin river at
some point above the Narrows, and that this point
of intersection should be connected with Wilkes-
borough by one branch, and with the Charleston
and Cincinnati Rail Road on another. By this
route, your committee are of opinion, that as large
a quantity, and populous a section of the State
will be afforded the means of transporting their
produce to a market as by any other practicable
scheme that could be brought to your attention.

Our attention was next directed to the propriety
of giving some expression of opinion as to the
route which we thought the Charleston and Cin-
cinnati Rail Road should take through this State.
Our opinion was soon made up upon this subject,
after a statement from a member of our body that
some of the stockholders of that company were
anxious to locate the road west of the Blue Ridge,
a location, which if made, would deprive us of
any participation in the advantage of said Road. Your
committee, therefore, believing that we had the
right to participate in the advantage of said work,
have directed me to report a resolution, recom-
mending to your body the appointment of a committee
to memorialize the Legislature upon this subject,
and to use such means as will be most likely to
make us participants in that stupendous work.

In conclusion, your committee will indulge the
hope, a hope founded upon their knowledge of the
character of the members composing your body,
that sectional feelings will be sacrificed upon the
altar of the public good; that upon all others
that may be submitted for your consideration, you
will have an eye alone to the interests of the good
Old North State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. CRAIGE, Chairman.

1. Resolved, That a committee of five be ap-
pointed, whose duty it shall be to draw up a me-
morial to the next Legislature, recommending the
expediency and necessity of adopting some gen-
eral rule for the equitable distribution of our por-
tion of the surplus revenue to be received from the
General Government for works of internal im-
provement.

2. Be it further Resolved, That this Convention
doth recommend the adoption of this principle,
namely: that whenever any company incorpo-
rated for the purpose of Internal Improvement, shall
have subscribed and paid, or secured to be paid
3-5ths of its stock, that the State shall stand pledg-
ed to a subscription for the remaining 2-5ths.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Con-
vention, the interests of a large, wealthy and po-
pulous portion of the State of North Carolina, re-
quire the speedy construction of a Rail Road from
the town of Fayetteville to some point on the Yad-
kin River, above the Narrows, and thence by two
branches, the one running directly to the town of
Wilkesborough, the other running across the val-
ley of the Catawba River, so as to intersect the
Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road at the most
eligible point.

4. Be it further Resolved, That said committee
shall respectfully request the next Legislature, to
grant some amendment to the charter of the Cape
Fear, Yadkin, and Pee Dee Rail Road Company,
as to them shall seem most advisable.

5. Resolved, That a committee of five, be ap-
pointed to memorialize the Legislature of this State,
on the propriety of using such means, as may be
within its power to procure the location of the
Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, on the most
easterly practicable route through the State of N.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Carolina, and to take such further steps as to them may seem expedient to effect the purpose.

These resolutions were respectively taken up, considered, and unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Abr'm. Rencher, Burton Craig, E. L. Winslow, John McDowell and David Reinhardt, were appointed the Committee under the 5th Resolution.

On motion of D. F. Caldwell, it was Resolved, That the persons designated in the act, incorporating the Cape Fear, Yorkin, and Pee Dee company, be requested to re-open the books for the subscription of stock, as authorized by the said act, as soon as practicable.

Resolved further, That a committee of three be appointed from each county represented in this Convention, to solicit subscriptions to the stock of said company.

On motion of D. F. Caldwell, Esq., Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be, and are hereby tendered to Maj. W. G. McNeil, and Maj. John N. Maccomb, for their attendance on this Convention, and the valuable information by them communicated.

E. L. Winslow presented a letter containing valuable statistical information, which was ordered to be spread upon the Journal of the Convention.

Upon motion of Hamilton C. Jones, Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be, and are hereby tendered to the Elders of the Presbyterian Church in this Town, for the use of their building, during the session of the Convention.

Upon motion of Warren Winslow, of Fayetteville, it was unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be, and are hereby tendered to Bartlett Shipps, Esq., President of this convention for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of D. F. Caldwell, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be, and are hereby tendered to the Secretaries of this convention for their able and efficient discharge of the duties of their appointment.

On motion of Dr. Smith, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the papers printed in this Town and in the other Journals of North Carolina friendly to the Internal Improvement of our State.

Upon motion of Abraham Rencher, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Jas. R. Dodge, Secretary.
WARREN WINSLOW, Secretary.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLES, Oct. 13, 1836.

Several of the Electors left town this morning for Baltimore, and others are expected to go off to-morrow. There will not, I understand, be a full meeting again until the 16th of November, when something definite will be done. A portion of the members will remain here until that time, adjourning from day to day, to keep up the College.

Various speculations are afloat here as to the proper course to be pursued in the event of the ultimate refusal of the factious minority to form a quorum of the College. Some think that the twenty-two have the right to make the Senate without the concurrence of the others. Others suppose that the College has the inherent right to protect its own existence, and that the duty of those who have attended for the performance of their constitutional duty, is to issue writs of election to fill the vacancies of those who have refused to act. The most prevailing and best supported opinion, however, seems to be that in the event of failure on the part of the College to elect a Senate, by reason of the non-attendance of the constitutional quorum, or from any other cause, the old Senate holds over until a new one supercedes it. The adherents of the last course argue that the constitution intended to convey all the powers necessary for its own preservation—that there is no express limitation to the term of the Senate after the appointment of a superseding Senate—that the constitution stipulates that it shall not be altered or abolished in any other manner than that which it itself points out: That this provision of the constitution will be nullified if its alteration or abolition be permitted in the manner recommended by the factious minority of electors, and finally, that great principle of *salus reipublice* justifies that position, for the purpose of preventing the destruction of the constitution in a violent, lawless and revolutionary manner. What is to be the result of the crisis it is beyond my wit to prophesy. All that I can say is, and every Maryland patriot will join heartily in the ejaculation—"God send the good old State of Maryland a safe deliverance from all her troubles."

Minority Offices.—The Treasury presses approving with one accord the outrageous revolutionary measure of the Jackson Van Buren electors of Maryland, affect to do so upon the ground that the Whig electors, constituting the majority, were chosen by a minority of the votes of the people. Now, it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. Suppose, then, that we apply it to Mr. Van Buren. In the autumn of 1828, he was elected Governor of this state by a minority of the people of several thousands. Yet he did not decline the station, but at once assumed the care, the responsibilities, and the salary of office. So, also, as Vice President. He was chosen by a minority of the popular vote to the extent of nearly two hundred thousand. And yet we have never heard a whisper from any of his patriotic friends, of the impropriety of his taking upon himself the duties of the office.—*Com. Advertiser.*

No Surplus.—\$40,000,000 in the Treasury! Mr. Senator Wright, as Mr. Van Buren's fugleman, you said there would be no surplus. What did you mean by that? Come into court. The people are ready to hear what you have to say.

THE ADDRESS OF THE VAN BUREN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—JACK JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

It required some patience to read through this address, not so much on account of its length, though it is long enough, but for the bold attempts which it makes to bump the people, and in some instances its perversion of facts. Who would have expected, in an address purposely written to recommend Mr. Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, there would have been a treatise on Gen. Jackson's administration? Yet such is the fact! This attempt of the writer of the Van Buren address to transfer to the caucus candidate the glory or popularity of Gen. Jackson, will be as signally defeated as was the attempt of the old hero himself to hitch Tennessee to his car. It does not follow as we have seen it somewhere truly but accidentally remarked, that if I love a man, I must therefore love his dog. Gen. Jackson's bold and energetic character makes Van Buren's spindly like servility the more striking by the contrast.

The very first avowal of the writer of the pamphlet, under the title "General Jackson's Administration," is such a falsification of facts, as renders it difficult to treat him with any respect. Here, him, "War, which at one time threatened us, and which the violence of a factious opposition had well nigh produced, has been averted by the stern virtue and inflexible integrity of our venerable Chief Magistrate." Now, there is not an individual acquainted with the history of our difficulties with France who does not know that wanton, and we are bound to say, willful injustice is done to those members of Congress opposed to the administration. Had Congress clothed the President with the powers asked in his message at the session of Congress before the last, to wit: to seize the property of French citizens, in all human probability we might now, instead of peace, have been in the midst of a bloody war. It was the mild and conciliatory course of the Legislative department of the Federal Government to which this nation is indebted for the peaceful and honorable termination of our difficulties with France; and if any portion of Congress more than another contributed to bring about such a result, it was this very "factious opposition."

We would ask the author of this address, or any of his friends, why he did not specify those particular acts of the factious opposition which threatened the country with war, which was only averted by the stern virtue and inflexible integrity of the President. Was it that they refused to clothe the President with the high powers asked by him—powers which would in substance have transferred the declaration of war from the Legislature to the Executive Branch of the Government? Then, the administration members are as obnoxious to the charge of being factious as the opposition members of Congress. The resolutions reported by Mr. Clay, from the committee of Foreign relations, were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were passed with like unanimity in the House of Representatives.

The resolutions of both bodies, whilst they insist upon the payment of the indemnity stipulated by the treaty, carefully abstain from the employment of anything calculated still further to wound the pride of the French Government. Did this appear like factious opposition, or like a desire to involve the country in war? We believe the writer of this address professes some reverence for the requirements of Christianity. We commend to his attention, that portion of the decalogue, which enjoins us not to bear false witness against our neighbor.

So far from war's being averted by the President, or the country's being threatened with it from the course of the opposition, it is notorious, that it was the language of the Executive himself, menacing the French Government as they contradicted, which caused the difficulty. Whether the conduct of the cabinet of Louis Philippe was such as justified the language of the President, referred to, it is useless now to enquire. We are merely stating facts to repel the unfounded and unjust imputation that we were near being involved in war by the acts of the "factious opposition."

The address says peace with all foreign nations has been preserved; but we hear nothing of the numerous Indian wars which have taken place during this administration; wars which have been expensive, destructive to our citizens, and disgraceful to our arms. In some instances, these wars, it has been stated, on the most respectable authority, have proceeded from the flagitious frauds of Government agents, and contracted by the negligence of the proper authorities is not having the necessary force on the spot to quell them when they first broke out. Neither does it suit the convenience of this writer to inform the people what an economical administration this has been—how the public expenditures have swelled from 12 to 13 millions to nearly treble that amount. If Van Buren is elected, and trade in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson in this particular, what a charmingly economical Government we shall have!

We hear nothing of Gen. Jackson's opposition to the land bill, which we have the most unequivocal evidences for believing the people of this State are in favour of; not a whisper either of Gen. Jackson's and Van Buren's opposition to the distribution bill. Now, we, in turn, ask our fellow citizens if they will give their votes for a man who is opposed to a distribution among the States of the public lands? Are they willing to

surrender their portion of them? If they are, let them vote for Martin Van Buren. Do they prefer that when there may happen to be a large surplus in the Treasury, it shall remain in the pet banks, to increase the profits of the stockholders of those banks, and be loaned out to government favorites, rather than be restored to its rightful owners, the people? Then let them vote for Van Buren! Do they wish Executive patronage, which as late ago as 1827 or '28, the Jackson party represented as so dangerous to the public liberty as to require its immediate diminution, to continue to increase until it becomes too powerful to be resisted? Let them vote for Martin Van Buren. On the other hand, if they wish to preserve the elective franchise pure, uninfluenced by patronage of the Federal Government—if they wish the people to elect their magistrates rather than the President, or an irresponsible caucus—if they wish an economical administration, not one of splendid extravagance—if they want their just proportion of the proceeds of the public lands—if they want a man who is with them in sentiment and interest on the great and important question of slavery—let them give their votes to H. L. White.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ELECTION RESULTS AND PROSPECTS.

Ohio.—Returns from 57 out of the 74 counties of this State, place the Whig candidate for Governor nine thousand votes ahead of the Van Buren Candidate. In the next Congress the Whigs will have 11 certain, possibly 12, out of the sixteen members which the State sends to Congress.

Pennsylvania.—We select from Philadelphia and other papers, a few items, to show that a proper spirit begins to pervade the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and a proper tone to be used in regard to the hopes and duties of the party in that State.

Look at this.—The Anti Van Buren men have elected 20 members; and we now wish to show our Whig friends how easy it is to retrieve the apparent loss of other members, by showing them that we have lost twenty-three members of Assembly by only 1,234 votes.

| | Whigs | Van Buren |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Franklin | 60 | 2 |
| Dauphin | 100 | 2 |
| Lebanon | 50 | 1 |
| Bucks | 200 | 3 |
| Alleghany | 100 | 3 |
| Adams | 50 | 2 |
| Chester | 4 | 1 |
| Delaware | 60 | 1 |
| Lancaster | 200 | 2 |
| Washington | 200 | 3 |
| Cambridge | 160 | 2 |
| Huntington | 50 | 1 |
| Total | 1,234 | 23 |

The Result.—According to the official returns of twenty-four counties of this State, the Whigs have gained upwards of 4,000 votes since 1834. The Van Burens have no doubt carried the State, but their majority on the Congressional Ticket will not reach 10,000 votes; and, if any faith may be placed in the assurances from the Interior, (and they are from honorable and high-minded men,) Harrison will receive at least 10,000 more votes than were polled for our Congressional candidates. Under such circumstances, the prospect is anything but hopeless. We must again buckle on our armor, and once more give the enemy battle. With 4,000 more votes, our friends could have carried a majority of their candidates for the Legislature. The aggregate vote throughout the State will fall far short of the vote polled in October of last year.

Despite the clamor of our opponents, it is now believed that we have not lost a single Congressman, having elected exactly the same number this year as in 1834.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

The prospect of Harrison's success in Pennsylvania increases as the returns come in from the Western Counties. Erie County has given a majority of 600 for the Harrison Candidate.

In Crawford, where the Jackson majority was 1500, it is now only 120—three townships to be heard from.

Armstrong, which formerly gave 1300 for Jackson, has now given but 200.

Furthermore, the Harrison candidate for the State Senate in Alleghany and Butler, is elected by a 100 majority. Our candidate for Congress is no doubt elected in the Erie District. It is certain, therefore, that the State Senate is still opposed to Van Buren. The majority will not be less than five votes, and with proper exertions, we feel convinced that Harrison will carry the State in November.

The Ground for Hope.—We have letters from the Interior, expressive of entire confidence that the Electoral Vote of this State will be given to Harrison. We have many such letters from different counties, and have conversed with a friend who has just returned from a visit in several counties that have most disappointed the Whigs by Van Buren majorities. He assures that but a small part of the votes were given in, also that the course of the Anti-Masons, especially the unfortunate affair at Harrisburg, operated strongly on the public mind, and induced a vote which could not fail, as it certainly was intended, to be considered as a direct rebuke of the Legislature concerned in that "outward event." It will be found that the failures have been in Anti-Masonic counties (we may allude especially to Adams, and the Congressional district of which it formed a part, also to Lebanon, Dauphin, Alleghany, &c.—*U. S. Gaz.*)

We could multiply extracts similar to the above to a great extent; but these will suffice to show our readers the spirit with which the Whigs are embarking in the great contest of November, and the reasons, in part, on which they justly ground their anticipations of success. We have also private information, which assures us that, in the true spirit of resolute supporters of the Constitution, they have deliberately set to work, not only to ascertain, every where, the causes of their late failure, but to repair the disaster. It appears that they have lost a majority of the Legislature by an aggregate vote of only 1,300. Entire confidence is felt that this number can be more than supplied at the November polls. The aggregate of the majority in favor of the Spoils or Revolution is less than 8000 for the Congress tickets, the smallest ever known in Pennsylvania in favor of the successful party. It is asserted and believed, that more than that number of Whig voters can be found within the limits of a few counties, who, confident of success, or more intent on "putting in their pound" than voting, were absent from the polls. The truth is strongly impressed upon their minds, that the recent defeat was the result, not of the strength of their adversaries, but of their own neglect. They feel that they have the power, or that the local causes of disunion which operated so injuriously to the righteous cause will not influence the decisions of the Presidential question. They see the full extent of the danger which threatens the Constitution and the law, and feel that,

in another contest, animated by a sense of duty and a consciousness of their strength, they will triumph over their already discomfited and alarmed antagonists. The Intelligence from Ohio, fills them with encouragement, and points out to them the path of duty. We are in the midst of the hammer of the Constitution again raised and beating in the breast. It is the signal of victory. Let its supporters but do their duty, and it will continue to wave in triumph.

New Jersey.—The single abstract which we annex, from the Princeton Whig, will exhibit the just view taken of the past, and the right spirit in regard to the future, which is lavished by the Whigs of Jersey.

How stands the cause now?—The parties in New Jersey are now just near enough balanced to hold out strong incentives to a united and vigorous exertion, at the approaching election for Electors of President and Vice-President. Now is the time for active exertion—now the time to insure success to the good cause. Let all be on the alert. Let no one slumber at his post, but rouse up to prompt and efficient action, and a glorious victory awaits us. Remember that the next election is by GENERAL TICKET, and all the votes, in every part of the State, are counted together.

Vermont.—In Vermont, the result of the election for Governor, ascertained by the official canvass in the Legislature, is:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| For E. S. Johnson, (Whig) | 20,471 votes |
| For W. C. Bradley, (V. B.) | 16,194 |
| Majority | 4,277 |

Illinois.—In Maine, official returns of the Congressional elections show that a choice has been effected in only three districts, leaving five vacancies. The members elect are Gen. Evans, (Whig) and Timothy J. Carter and John Fairfield, (Van Buren). Another election will take place in the vacant districts on the first Wednesday of November.

Illinois.—A letter of business to the editor, from Chicago, under date of the 4th instant, contains in a postscript, the following substance to the subject of politics:

"Harrison is daily gaining strength in this State (Illinois). We shall probably elect a 'Union Ticket,' to go for White or Harrison. The 'Tremontian Circular' has done wonders in this quarter, and unless immediately repelled will put Van Buren's election entirely out of the question."

Mississippi.—The Manchester, (Miss.) Whig says, "The prospects of the success of the White Electors in this State continue to grow brighter as the day of Election approaches, and there is every reason to believe that they will be triumphantly elected, and that they will beat the Caucus Ticket by about ten thousand votes."

LOOK ALOFT!

The corruptionists, so lately trembling under the apprehension of impending justice, revived by the recent news from deluged and duped Pennsylvania, again raise their heads and pour forth the song of triumph. They have gained, at the late election, one State, (Pennsylvania) which they always claimed; by a less majority than they ever claimed; and by the clamor which they raise to keep their spirits up, one would suppose they had carried the General Election, at which, in the next month, they may, as likely as not, lose the vote of that very State. On the other hand, they have lost, irretrievably lost, another great State (Ohio) which, only one short week ago, was positively and unqualifiedly claimed by their highest authority, as certain for them.

We invoke the opponents of the present misrule, in every part of the country, to be firm, faithful, and fearless in the discharge of their duty as good citizens. Instead of looking down into the abyss beneath their feet, let them look aloft, with some confidence in themselves, but a great deal more in the beneficence of a wise Providence.

Hitherto, whilst they have not suffered themselves to be betrayed into a childish exultation by the almost ludicrous display of their opponents at their defeat, let them not be depressed by results such as those in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which were foreseen by most of the politicians who do not suffer their wishes to outrun their judgment.

With the proper resolution, and combined exertions, the defeat of the Spoilsmen is demonstrably within the power of their opponents, with or without Pennsylvania, which State we are willing to allow to be doubtful. With this allowance, however, instead of wincing and fretting because we have not carried every doubtful State, let us again cast up our account of probabilities, judged by the Elections, as far as they have progressed, and be ruled by the demonstration of figures, rather than by fears, the quivering utterance of which is calculated to unnerve the arms of our friends, and encourage the presumption of our antagonists.

How, then, now stands our account current of calculations, founded upon elections which have taken place this Fall? Here it is:

| FOR MR. VAN BUREN. | |
|--------------------|----|
| Illinois | 5 |
| Missouri | 4 |
| Arkansas | 3 |
| Rhode Island | 2 |
| Maine | 1 |
| New Jersey | 10 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 |
| In all, 44. | |

| AGAINST MR. VAN BUREN. | |
|------------------------|----|
| Louisiana | 5 |
| Alabama | 3 |
| North Carolina | 15 |
| Kentucky | 15 |
| Indiana | 10 |
| Maryland | 10 |
| Vermont | 7 |
| Ohio | 21 |
| In all, 91. | |

So that, give the Spoilsmen New Jersey and Pennsylvania—we should be very sorry to believe that they have lagged either the one or the other—and we still beat them twenty-five electoral votes. And, as for the remaining ten States, the chances are at least equal in our favor. LOOK ALOFT, then, we say, and throw to the winds all vain regrets and needless apprehensions!—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

General Thomas Florida.

From the Charleston Courier.

We learn from Capt. Place, of the Medicine, arrived Saturday morning, Jacksonville, (Fl.) that an express to Black Creek, on Thursday last, stated that Gen. Call had arrived at the Withlacoochee, and was prevented from crossing, the river being too strong to risk general battle. A few days were changed, and Gen. Call's guide, Billy, killed. Gen. C. captured three Indian women and six children. He has been upon Fort Drake to obtain visions. It is said that the force of Indians was estimated at 8000 warriors.

Br. Anderson, Oct. 13.—Army movements.—We learn from a gentleman arrived in town from Newnanville, Governor Call, with the forces under him, had arrived at Fort Drake, from Burnsville, on Monday previous. On route, where Indians, as detached parties had been killed. On arriving near Drake, on the top of a hill, a few Indians were discovered on another hill, about a mile distant who fired their rifles, rained a yell, and disappeared in a moment. The howl was charged, without succeeding in finding the Indians. On getting thro' the hammock, which of considerable extent, the army came on the site of an Indian camp, which tended nearly a mile, and it is supposed that from 500 to 1000 warriors had been encamped there. Their trail was seen in the direction of the Withlacoochee, and it is the general impression that it will be found there, and that there they fight. Considerable inconvenience had been experienced by the army for the want of provisions and forage. It is said that horses had been without forage for 7 days, and that they had been obliged to turn out to pasture. Considerable numbers of cattle had made their escape from the Indians, and were returning to their old pasture grounds. The Transmissaries had commenced jerking beef at Fort Drake. Mr. Pierce was not by on Fort Drake, on Tuesday, near Sautabridge, with a wagon train, containing two days supplies of provisions. Three steam boats and a schooner laden with stores for the army had gone to Lake George.

SAVANNAH, OCT. 22.—*Extract from Florida.*—The steamer James Boutwell, Capt. Martin, arrived yesterday morning from Black Creek, via Jacksonville and Marys.

By this arrival we learn that Capt. Smith with his company of Black Creek Volunteers fell in on Monday last with a party of eleven Indians near Sampson River. They were engaged in cooking; our troops fired on them, charged and drove them to a hammock. They think they are the or four fell, but could not find their bodies.

Col. Cutlery, who, with 100 mounted men, went down to escort the baggage train of Maj. Pearce from Black Creek, to Fort Drake, came up with four Indians at Sautabridge, and succeeded in killing the whole party.

New Orleans, October 3.—Col. C. P. Green of the Texas army, messenger by the Independence, arrived yesterday from Victoria, Texas, reports to us that, the day before sailing an express arrived from Gen. Rush, at head quarters of the army, stating that Capt. Carson and the commissaries, who had been detained and imprisoned in Matamoros, had just arrived at Corpus, making their escape from some imprisonment. They state the Mexican forces to be at that time, the 25th of last month, 1836—that Gen. Bravo had been appointed to the chief command of the army, and Gen. Valencia second; that Brava was to have taken up his march with large reinforcements for Matamoros, and that the mission of Texas would soon after commence.

Col. Green left the Texas army in good health and spirits, upon the La Brea river. Gen. Rush had just recovered from severe illness. Gen. Green and F. Houston were both in good health.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—As we anticipated, Indian difficulties are likely to arise on our Western border.

The Governor of Arkansas has found it necessary to call out the able bodied men of the State in order to be organized into companies for the protection of the inhabitants, from some threatened proceedings on the part of the Creeks and Cherokees, who have recently emigrated west of the Mississippi.

We fear that we have just entered upon our Indian disturbances, and until the Government can with energy and promptitude in securing our western frontiers by proper defenses, we shall regard the borders of the Western and South Western States, as in the vicinity of some volcanic eruptions.—*Baltimore.*

The Pennsylvania papers announce the appointment of James Miller, a Member of Congress from that State, to be First Auditor of the Treasury Department, in the place of Richard Harrison. Has this venerable gentleman—the last remaining officer appointed by Washington, been dismissed—or has there been a re-nomination, forced or voluntary?—*National Intelligencer.*

Col. Johnson.—The gallant Colonel has left the Great Crossings, and is "stomping it" in Kentucky. He takes none of his family with him.

Catholic Statistics.—There are now in the United States three hundred and eighty-two churches, three hundred and forty-eight priests, twenty colleges and seminaries for males, sixty seminaries for females, and seventeen convents.—*N. Y. Eve.*

The eighteen recurrent Electors of Maryland have been presented by the Grand Jury of Allegany county. The impression is general, we believe, that they are indictable, and liable to punishment for a conspiracy.

100

Nov. 2, 1836. Price ady. 63

Furniture at Auction.
ON Saturday, the 12th of November next, I will sell all the Furniture of Richard S. Dinkins, dec'd., at his late residence in Charlotte. Among other desirable articles in

1 Superior Milch Cow.
The usual credit given.
JAS. H. ORR, Administrator.
October 25, 1836.

Town Property for Sale.
THE house which George Hampton occupied in the town of Charlotte, with night lots attached to it, are now for sale. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1837. Apply to the subscriber living in Cabarrus for terms, which will be made accommodating.
JNO. ROBINSON.
Oct. 25th, 1836.

Public Sale.
AGREABLY to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Oliver, dec'd.; I will sell, on Tuesday the 15th of November next, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, viz:
Four head of horses,
Stock of Cattle,
First rate new road wagon and gear,
Farming Utensils,
A Cotton Gin and Screw Press,
Corns, Fodder, Hay, Oats, &c.,
Together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale.
JOHN BLACK, Executor.
Oct. 25th 1836.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment immediately; and those living claims are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Found.
ON the night of the 6th inst., a COLOR belonging to one of the militia companies on parade that day. The person authorized to keep this color is requested to come forward, pay us for this advertisement and the boy for finding it and take it away.
Oct. 25, 1836.

To Rent.
I WILL rent by the week, month, or year, the House and Lots now in my possession, formerly occupied by Isaac Hyams, opposite the Presbyterian Church.
WM. HUNTER.
Oct. 20, 1836.

Charlotte Fall Races.
THE annual Fall Races over the Charlotte Course, will commence on Wednesday the 10th of November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding in the United States, on complying with the rules of the turf. 1st day, a sweepstakes for 3 year old colts—to name and close the evening before the race—two or more to make a race.
By order of the Club,
WM. S. NORMENT, Sec'y.
Oct. 18, 1836.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas H. Alexander, dec'd., are requested to come forward and make settlement, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection—I mean all those indebted previous to his death. All those having claims or demands against the estate, are again requested to present them well authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
J. SAMPLE DAVIS, Ex'r.
Oct. 21, 1836.

VALUABLE PLANTATION & LANDS FOR SALE.
Such as are not offered every day.

THE Subscriber will sell the Plantation on which he now resides, in Providence Settlement, eight miles South-east of Charlotte, between McMichael and McAlpine's Creeks, containing 257 acres—100 acres cleared and in excellent repair and fine state of cultivation. The buildings are a Dwelling House, Kitchens, Barn, Meat-house, Smithshop, &c., all large and new; water good and abundant—a well in the yard besides two good springs on the place; soil first rate, land level, and situation healthy, convenient, and beautiful. Any one wishing a productive Farm and a delightful Home, can now be suited.

—ALSO—
45 acres of woodland, one mile distant from the above, and 1/2 of a mile South of Sharon Church, high, healthy, and handsome, soil tolerable, timber fine and abundant.

—ALSO—
My interest in the place where my father lived, between the two above mentioned tracts, containing 254 acres, soil tolerable, and the situation admired by all who have seen it for health and beauty.

—ALSO—
My interest in three other tracts, one in Lincoln county, on the public road between Beattie Ford and Morganton, fifteen miles North-west of Lincoln, containing about 230 or 200 acres. The other two on the West side of Sugar Creek, 5 miles South of Charlotte, through one of which the public road from Charlotte to Camden passes, containing in both about 245 acres, all principally woodland, high, handsome, well watered and well timbered.

For other particulars apply to the subscriber.
H. M. LEE.
Oct. 18, 1836.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Soul.
What is the Soul?—It may not be
A light which Chance hath waked to birth,
Nor is that power, Necessity,
The mother of the earth,
Philosophy in vain may teach
That Nature formed this glorious whole;
In words which seldom cannot reach,
God!—God made man a "living soul!"

What is the Soul?—A deathless ray—
A gift of that immortal hand,
Which from blind chaos struck the day,
And held, unquench'd, the sun and land—
Who o'er the earth shed beauty's life,
Who gave sublimity its might,
Who waked the planets into life,
And bow'd the starry globe of night.

From stern necessity call grace—
Call order from the dreams of chance—
Did your material God repulse?
The Heavenly fountain we advance?
The Seasons would return no more,
The erring planets lose their track,
Confusion stalk from shore to shore,
And ruin about to chase back!

Can knowledge, then, oppress the brain,
O'erleap the reason's glorious might;
Imagination's wing restrain,
And blind our intellectual sight?—
No: the rivers of the world combined
Have never filled the boundless sea;
And what is woman to the mind?
Like time unto eternity!

Not knowledge hath debased the sense,
But vice—that, even in our youth,
Bath'd in Religion's light, Go hence!
I will not, dare not, know the truth!
If I deprive myself, the well:
Let me live on and still deceive—
If sinners tread the brink of hell,
'Twere death "to reason and believe!"

O God! the Father of the Soul!
O Jesus! Saviour of the world!
Spread knowledge, then, from pole to pole,
Be Faith's bright banner wide unfurled.
For whoso'er the Soul may be,
Or whoso'er the Soul may dwell,
To live for immortality
Is better than to live for hell.

From the *Victory* (N.Y. Register).

A DEATH'S HEAD.
We can vouch for the truth, in substance, of the following anecdote, as we had it from the lips of the gentleman concerned, who was then, and is now, an eminent physician, not given to the marvellous—not addicted to the embellishment of facts.

It will be recollected that in the summer of 1823, the Yellow Fever appeared in Natchez and its vicinity, in the most terrific malignity. The last stage of this disease is almost invariably attended with delirium, during which, we can speak from experience, the patient, sometimes, at least, suffers all that we can conceive, of the torments of the damned—not so much from the consciousness of bodily pain, but from a burning fever of the brain, which conjures up scenes the most horrible.

It was a case like this, at the hospital, to which the medical aid of Dr. ——— was called in requisition. Before he arrived, however, the individual was dead. He had died, like many others during the panic usually attending this terrible destroyer, without the attendance of a nurse. From the distorted appearance of the face, the mouth and eyes widely distended like those of a maniac, it was evident that the disease (six or seven hours duration) had been of the most malignant type, and had terminated with a high stage of inflammation of the brain. The Doctor then young in practice, and who has since spared no exertion in collecting professional information, commenced at once an examination of the body. Before he had concluded the dissection however, his services were required at the house of a planter near Natchez. Determined to examine the brain on the subject, the Doctor severed the head from the trunk, enveloped it in his handkerchief, and took it with him. It was now dark, and as he approached the house of his patient, he was at a loss to determine what to do with the head. His eyes were at length attracted by a hen-coop in the yard, and there he made the deposit. Not many minutes had elapsed before another messenger arrived to beg his immediate aid in another quarter. The Doctor, leaving the House with haste, and being naturally a little abstracted, forgot the head. The next morning, however, the Doctor, on visiting the patient, was discovered by one of the servants, somewhat surreptitiously peeping into the hen coop aforesaid. This led of course to an inquiry for the "bundle," which the Doctor stated he had deposited there the night before, and that it had been removed. The negro, smiling, somewhat magnificently at the idea that the Doctor had made free with his master's hen-coop, replied that he knew nothing of the bundle, but added that two turkeys had been stolen the night before. And so it turned out. The same day the "bundle," and the turkeys were found side by side in the corner of a fence about a quarter of a mile from the house. In consequence of rain a few hours before the robbery of the coop, the ground was soft and the negro concerned in the theft was easily tracked to a neighboring plantation. Inquiry being immediately made in relation to the circumstances, the negro not having yet recovered from his fright, came forward and confessed himself the thief. It appears, that in taking the turkeys, he added the "bundle" in question to the plunder, but had not proceeded far before his curiosity induced him to ascertain its contents. Tying the legs of the turkeys together, he laid them upon the ground, and resting himself, he commenced the examination. He threw open the folds of the handkerchief—the head stood erect upon the stump of the neck—and the moon just then breaking from clouds, revealed to the

almost petrified negro the ghastly countenance, as still struggling in the agonies of death. The negro, in describing his terrors, said all he could recollect at the moment was, that he thought the devil had thrust up his head through the earth—that he distinctly saw fire and smelt primrose. And he thinks to this day if he is still living. One good effect at least, attended the circumstance above described. The story of the head having received many extravagant additions from the frolicful imaginations of the negroes, naturally superstitious, became current in the neighborhood, and the mystery of its appearance never having been explained to them, the "Asarop" has never since been molested.

THE STUFFED CAT.
An old chifonier (or rag picker) died in Paris in a state of the most abject poverty. His only relation was a niece, who lived as a servant with a green grocer. The girl always assisted her uncle as far as her slender means would permit. When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly, she was on the point of marriage with a journeyman baker, to whom she had long been attached. The nuptial day was fixed, but Suzette had not yet bought her wedding clothes. She hastened to tell her lover that her marriage must be deferred; she wanted the price of her bridal finery, to lay her uncle decently in the grave. Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exhorted her to leave the old man to be buried by charity. Suzette refused. The consequence was a quarrel, in which the young woman lost at once her place and her lover, who sided with her mistress. She hastened to the miserable garret, where her uncle had expired, and by the sacrifice, not only of her wedding attire, but nearly all the rest of her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred. Her pious task fulfilled, she sat alone in her uncle's room weeping bitterly, when the master of her faithless lover, a young, good looking man entered.

"So, my Suzette; I find you have lost your place!" cried he, "I am come to offer you one for life—will you marry me?"

"I am? you are joking."

"No faith, I want a wife, and I'm sure can't find a better."

"But every body will laugh at you for marrying a poor girl like me."

"Oh! if that is your only objection we shall soon get over it; come, come along, my mother is prepared to receive you."

Suzette hesitated no longer, but she wished to take with her a memorial of her deceased uncle: it was a cat that he had for many years. The old man was so fond of the animal that he was determined that even death should not separate them; for he had her stuffed and placed on the tester of his bed.

As Suzette took down puss, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her so heavy. The lover hastened to open the animal, when out fell a shower of gold. There were a thousand Louis concealed in the body of the cat, and this sum, which the old miser had starved himself to amass, became the just reward of the worthy girl and her disinterested lover.

TRIALS OF A SCHOOL-MASTER.
Master—"Boys—Noah had three sons—Sem, Ham, and Japhet."

"Now, who was the father of Noah's three sons?"

(The boys of the "third class" pause—look dubious—but there is no reply.)

Master—"What!—can't you tell?" Let me illustrate. Here is Mr. Smith, our best door neighbor—he has three sons—John, James and Joseph Smith. Now, who is the father of John, James and Joseph Smith?"

Boys—"All together, in anger, emulous strife," "Mr. Smith."

Master—"Certainly!—that's correct. Well, now let us turn to the first question: Noah had three sons—Sem, Ham and Japhet. Now, who was the father of Noah's three sons?"

Boys—"Unanimously—after a little hesitation," "Mr. Smith!"

A late Dublin Magazine has a story somewhat akin to this, save that the teacher and pupil were alike thickheaded. An Irish tutor is examining a lad in Scripture History.

Tutor—"Is there any account given in scripture, Phelim, of a dumb baste speaking?"

Lad—"Yes."

Tutor—"What dumb baste was it that spoke?"

Lad—"It was a whale!"

Tutor—"To whom did the whale speak?"

Lad—"To Moses in the bull-rushes!"

Tutor—"True. What did the whale say to Moses in the bull-rushes?"

Lad—"Almost thou persuaded me to be a Christian!"

Tutor—"Very well. What was Moses' reply?"

Lad—"Thou art the man!"

Communicator's Last Communion Taken.
A clergyman in Devonshire after having endeavored to explain some difficult text, said, "I know that communicators do not agree with me." The next day a farmer in his village brought him a basket of potatoes, and said that as "common sense" did not agree with him, he had brought him a basket of his best kidneys, which he hoped would be more wholesome.

A husband complained of his wife before a magistrate for assault and battery, and it appeared on evidence that he had pushed the door against her and she in turn had pushed it against him, whereupon the court for the defendant said that he could see no impropriety in a husband and wife glaring each other.

The Farmers' and Plasters' ALMANAC FOR 1837.
JUST received and for sale at this office. Price 10 cents single.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S INVARIABLE OINTMENT.
For Ulcers, Tumors, &c.,
Can now be obtained of the Patrons, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.
Single Pot, 1 dollar.—One dozen, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 6th, 1836.

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1836.
For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer extended that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A point of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropped off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by the amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

Charlotte Bakery.
THE subscriber has taken this method to inform the public in general, that he is now ready to carry on the above business in all its branches; he will furnish Crackers of all sorts, Butter Biscuit, Sugar Cake, do. Jumbles, Ginger Bread, and Ginger Nuts. The whole of these cakes will keep for twelve months.
Ten Rusk every evening at 6 o'clock.—Hot light BREAD every morning at 7 o'clock. All of which can be had as cheap as any imported.
Orders for Parties will be punctually attended to when proper notice given.
F. C. JOUILLAIN.
Charlotte, August 3, 1836.

N. B. The highest price will be given for Butter and Eggs.

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of
GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to particular customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.

C. J. ORRILL.
N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given in receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.
C. J. O.
Brick Row, next Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, N. C. June 24, 1836.

E. L. WINSTON.

WARREN WINSTON, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

\$25 REWARD.
A RUNAWAY from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named WASHINGTON. Said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, about 25 years of age, dark complected, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mine. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him.
GREEN HUIE.
Sept. 7, 1836.

Look at This!
THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he will keep up the *OMNIBUS* concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding *JUNPER* for the same purpose. He also keeps five riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. First rate drivers in all cases.
July 29, 1836. A. F. BOYD.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

Memory of Washington!
THE Subscriber having been appointed the Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for each citizen as they may think proper to contribute to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received; hands of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please at the discretion of the subscribers of their household. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be entered with others, in the Monument, to be preserved in future ages.
JOS. MACDONAGHET, Sec'y.
July 17, 1836.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHIC EXHAUSTION, formed by chemical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the preparations of every other remedy, and superseded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, nausea and burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dimness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETER'S

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.

Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the pancreatic function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus allowing to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives them Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic Exhaustion," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and sound judgment.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. F. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 120 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Marpley, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.